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THE DEATH BED.

We watched her breathing thro' the night,
Her breathing soft and low,
As in her breast the wave of life
Kept heaving to and fro.

So silently we seemed to speak,
So slowly moved about,
As we lent her half our powers,
To eke her being out.

Our very hopes belied our fears,
Our fears our hopes belied;
We thought her dying when she slept,
And sleeping when she died.

For when the morn came dim and sad,
And chill with early showers,
Her quiet eyelids closed;—she had
Another morn than ours.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT BROWN.

BY AN OFFICER OF THE ARMY.

The various letters which have been written on the subject of the bombardment of Fort Brown seem to have been gotten up on the spur of the moment—written during the high excitement which prevailed amongst us, without regard to justice to officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, and to the importance of such an event in our military history.

Having occupied a position to judge of the combined action of the garrison, and of observing all the various incidents of the bombardment, I take pleasure in furnishing a *correct* account of it, as I am not only anxious to do justice to all concerned, but am anxious that events which must bear an important place in our military history should be fully and correctly detailed to the public. And if I succeed in rescuing from oblivion any of those events which redound so much to the credit and honor of our regular army, I shall feel that I have at least contributed my mite towards re-establishing its worth in the estimation of those of our people who, from long continued peace, had almost forgotten it.

On the 26th of April, the day after the attack and capture of Thornton's squadron of 2d dragoons, we were first possessed of certain information that the enemy had crossed the Rio Grande in considerable force, and it was evident that he had in view one of two objects, either to advance on Point Isabel to cut off our supplies, or to attack Gen. Taylor in position; either of which rendered the completion of Fort Brown of immediate necessity, in order that it might be held by a small force, whilst the remainder of the army was free to move against the enemy leaving the United States flag still planted and protected on the left bank of the Rio Grande. The importance of this was well conceived by the commanding General, and its execution was but a portion of a plan of operations not less boldly conceived than successfully accomplished, and to which history shows no parallel. From this time to the 1st of May the forces were kept more constantly engaged on the work, laboring hard by day, whilst at night they were kept constantly on the alert in expectation of an attack.

On the 1st of May the Commanding General ordered the movement of his army, designating as the garrison of Fort Brown the seventh regiment of infantry, Captain Lowd's company of the second artillery, and Lieut. Bragg's battery of light artillery, composed of two six-pounders and two twelve-pounder howitzers.—the army moved at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 1st, and the garrison of Fort Brown marched in—two companies of the seventh infantry being assigned to every bastion except the one occupied by Capt. Lowd's company, which manned the eighteen-pounder battery of four guns, bearing on the town of Matamoras and the Mexican batteries. When the army marched it was confidently expected that the fort would not be attacked, but that Gen. Taylor would certainly have a fight either in going or returning from Point Isabel. The fort was now far from being finished, or in a proper state of defence—one curtain entirely unfinished, the drawbrige and interior defences not yet commenced. Our commander saw before him an immense deal of labor to be expended on the work before it could be regarded in a proper state of defence, and that not a moment ought to be lost in its completion.

Immediately after the reveille on the 2d of May, the seventh infantry was turned out to work, and continued to labor hard during the whole day, and until long after dark, on the unfinished curtain and gateway, whilst the artillery companies were not less usefully employed in placing their batteries in a condition for offensive and defensive operations. At tattoo at night our gallant commander was on the alert, and fully impressed with the importance of his trust, ordered his command under arms, and saw every man at the post he was to occupy in case of an attack, directing that every man should be instructed to be ready to repair to his place at the parapet at a moment's warning. During the day muskets were placed in the hands of every man capable of bearing arms, and our force numbered five hundred and sixty men and forty officers; thirty-two officers and three hundred and forty-one rank and file seventh infantry; three officers and forty-two rank and file of Capt. Lowd's company; four officers and forty-one rank and file of Lieut. Bragg's company, six dragoons, and one officer and ninety-two rank and file of a detachment of inefficient men left from other regiments. Of this number, ninety-five were on the sick report, seventy-seven being of the number of inefficient men left from other regiments, and the remainder of the five hundred and sixty were citizens and sutlers, twenty-five in number. This was the strength of our force during the whole of the bombardment, and it has been truly said that "we were surrounded by as many thousands as we had hundreds."

Reveille on the memorable morning of the 3d found the gallant Brown at his post, and, whilst giving an order to his staff officer to have the the seventh infantry turned out to work on the defences, his attention was attracted to the first shot fired by the enemy. With a smile of joy he turned to his staff officer and said: "Sir, we have other work to do to-day; order the batteries manned; go to the right and see that every man is at his post, I will go to the left." Lowd's battery needed no order; it was already manned, and each piece directed by an officer Capt. Mansfield, our engineer, having volunteered to aim the fourth piece. At this time it was observed that the flag had been overloked and not yet raised, when Lieut. Van Dorn volunteered to raise it; which was done under the fire of the enemy, which was drawn upon him. The work commenced, and, notwithstanding the fear entertained that the axles of the old 18-pounders would not stand it, it was done, and well done.

The enemy's fire was opened on us from the nearest fort, called by us the "Sand-bag Battery," by the Mexicans "La Fortine Redonda." This was composed of one eight-pounder and two mortars, under the command of Captain Passamente, a Frenchman, who, as he asserts took up arms for his adopted country and for the protection of his family, but who bravely declined to follow the fortunes of General Arista when he ingloriously fled from Matamoras. To the skill of Captain Passamente as an artillerist we can all bear witness, as a constant and well-directed fire was kept up from his battery until his eight-pounder was dismounted by us. The enemy's fire was commenced and continued with nine pieces of altiliery—four mortars, the rest six and eight-pounder guns, throwing copper shot and shells. Bragg's battery was now playing upon them well; and in thirty minutes after our first fire "La Fortine Redonda" was abandoned, the eight-pounder being dismounted, and the shells from Bragg's battery having made it rather warm work for them at the mortars. At this time Sergeant Weigart, of B company 7th infantry, was killed by a a round shot. The enemy's was now continued from tha batteries between La Fortina Redonda and the lower fort, (called by the Mexicans La Fortine de la Flecha,) from La Fortine de la Flecha, and the mortar battery in its vicinity.—After silencing La Fortine Redonda, our batteries continued a deliberate fire on the other batteries and the town until ten o'clock, when the enemy ceased firing to repair their batteries, the embrasures of which were well torn to pieces. We were compelled to cease our fire, in consequence of the necessity of using our ammunition as sparingly as possible, the fort having been left with only one hundred and fifty rounds of ammunition (canister, grape, and round shot) for each eighteen-pounder, and the six-pounder just as badly provided. Lieut. Bragg was now ordered to place his guns in barbette in the several bastians for defence one, under his own direction, placed in the bastion commanded by Captain Hawkins; one under Lieut. Thomas, in the bastion commanded by Major Seawell; one under the direction of Lieut. Reynolds, in the bastion of Captain Miles; and the other, under the direction of Lieut. Johnson, in the bastion commanded by Capt. Lee. In this condition we were surrounded, and without the means of preventing our enemy from placing his batteries almost wherever he pleased, and using against us his immense supply of ammunition to every advantage. The conduct of the officers and men of Captain Lowd's and Lieut. Bragg's companies during the cannonade with their batteries deserve high commendation, as they attracted the admiration of the whole command by the skilful management of their guns. From seven o'clock on the 1st the seventh infantry was kept constantly at work on the defences, though the enemy's shells fell and exploded in all directions around them, every man lying down when a shell fell near, and immediately resuming the spade and pick after it had exploded. Officers were seen showing an example to their men, even in throwing dirt on the parapet. The enemy's fire recommenced in a very short time, and was kept up at intervals until twelve o'clock at night; and when the men of the 7th infantry could no longer work from fatigue, they were ordered to stand to their arms at the parapet and kept on the alert all night. Notwithstanding the excessive fatigue of our men, from constant labor under the fire of the enemy (not being able even to hear the then delightful sound of our own guns) and from constant watching, they were in the highest spirits, only regretting our inability to return the enemy's fire. Captain Walker, sent from Captain May's command, came into the fort at three o'clock A. M. to bear intelligence from us to the Commanding General. Left us at four o'clock but returned at daybreak, having found that he was discovered by the enemy and his return before daylight impracticable.

On the morning of the 4th, at five o'clock, we were again saluted from the enemy's batteries, and the fire continued at intervals during the day. To-day our labor was continued under the fire of the enemys mortars, and at night the unfinished curtain and gateway were nearly completed, but nightfall could afford no rest to our men: there were barriers to be removed on the outside which might afford protection to an approaching party of the enemy, and it was necessary to move them at night; for, if attempted during the day, our men would have been exposed to a galling fire of canister, grape, and round shot. As much of this work was done to-night as possible, but comparatively little, owing to the fatigue of the men, when they were permitted to get rest they could, with arms in hand at the parapet. This evening Capt. Walker left us to return, much fear being entertained for his safety, although he was not only confident himself of his safety, but expressed his determination to kill or capture one of the enemy's pickets on his return. At nine o'clock to-night, when we were all seeking a little repose from our labors, a random fire of Musketry was heard about three or four hundred yards off in our rear, and extending some distance up the river, the object being either to annoy us, or, by imitation of a a fight, to draw out a small party. This fire was extremely annoying to us, as the balls, although spent, fell all around us, being thrown from a gun called by the Mexicans "escopettes," (a short gun, carrying a ball nearly as large as a grape shot,) and which, being elevated, throw the balls a considerable distance: this fire contined about an hour, but served to keep us on the alert all night.

On the morning of the 5th the enemy commenced the fire from his batteries at the usual hour, which we now expected a great deal more regularly than our breakfast. Our labor commenced again; and to-day the 7th infantry was employed in constructing bomb-proof shelters, which had become of the most urgent necessity from the great precision with which the enemy threw shells. This morning our commander determined to try some shells from one of the twelve-pounder howitzers on the mortar battery; but, being beyond the effective range, nothing was done to prevent the enemy's fire from being continued; however, we were even glad to hear the sound of our guns, and the exhilarating effects of it on our men was very perceptible. Immediately after our fire ceased the enemy became quite bold in our rear, presuming, from the precision of their mortar firing and the perfect silence in the fort, that great execution had been done. Reconnoitering parties of infantry and cavalry were seen all around us, some small parties approaching within two or three hundred yards of the fort. Lieut. Hanson, 7th infantry, with six dragoons, was sent out to look at them, who found the enemy in force and constructing a mortar battery on this side of the river, about six hundred yards distant, and a little west of north of us; to this work the reconnoitering parties retreated very precipitately; and Lieut. Hanson, having accomplished very gallantly the object for which he was sent out, returned, bringing us important information. To-day every man was kept hard at work—the artillery in erecting traverses to protect themselves at their guns, and the 7th infantry in constructing bomb-proof shelters, filling and making sand-bags; no man was idle; and at the time, when all the virtues of the American soldier were called into action, every man weighed in the balance, and results have proven that none were found wanting. Night brought us no respite but from the fire of the enemy's cannon, and of this even we were by no means certain. ——— were found necessary to be placed on the counterscrap at the salients. Barriers had to be removed, and this must be done at night as quietly as possible. Captains Hawkins and Lee were sent out with their companies, covered by a party of skirmishers, commanded by Lieut. Humber, to clear away brushes and other obstacles. This work continued until one A. M., when rest was found necessary for the men, and they returned to get what little they could with arms in hand at the parapet.

MAY 6TH.—At the usual hour this morning the enemy's fire opened on us from La Fortine de la Flecha, the mortar batteries in its vicinity, and the one yesterday established on this side of the river. The enemy had now a cross fire on us and it was warmly kept up. No exertion had been spared to lessen our danger from it, as the almost exhausted energies of our men well attested. We well knew at this time that the enemy had a masked battery in the chaparral north of east from the fort and cross the river, from which much was to be dreaded; and not knowing how soon it would open on us, preparation had to be made for its reception.—This morning our eighteen-pounder threw some shot so directly into their embrasures, so as to let them know we had a litte ammunition left; the compliment was directly returned by them; one of the six's striking the trunnion cap of our eighteen-pounder, but did it no harm; and, being already loaded, it returned a shot directly into the embrasure from which it had just received one. At ten o'clock today we were deprived of the services of our gallant commander. His leg was shattered above the knee by a falling shell. I was near him when he fell, & never shall I forget his brave and manly bearing under the circumstances, when, being borne to the hospital, he turned to some of his men who had collected around him and said, "go to your work, men, I am but one among you." He lived until the ninth, when he died of his wound, deeply lamented by his regiment. He was a brave and gallant officer, and will long be remembered by his regiment as one of its brightest ornaments.

Captain Hawkins was now in command, and, fully impressed with the importance of his position, he was active and energetic in the exercise of his command, and was ably sustained by all his officers. The cannonade and bombardment was now kept up irregularly, and during the intervals of cessation small parties advanced, under cover of the ravine and old houses and bushes in our rear, firing escopettes, which annoyed us so much that it was found necessary to order Johnson and Bragg to give them a few rounds of grape and canister shot from the six-pounders. The escopettes were generally aimed at the sentinels and gunners on the look-out. Observing the force of the enemy now increasing around us, occupying the temporary entrenchments left by the army, it was thought that an assault might shortly be expected, and one of the eighteen-pounders, under the direction of Lieut. Lansing, was transferred from the southwest bastion (Capt. Lowd's) to the north-eastern bastion, (Maj. Seawell's,) which here protected the most probable points of attack. This gun was hardly in position before it was found necessary to fire one or two rounds of canister at the sharp-shooters of the enemy, who endeavored to conceal themselves in the chaparral bushes, near the old dragoon encampment: this firing of the eighteen and six-pounders drove the sharp-shooters off. Large parties of mounted men and infantry were now seen at a distance all around us. The cannonade and bombardment was continued, allowing us now and then a respite of some 15 or 20 minutes. Bragg, Thomas, Johnson, and Lansing were ordered to fire a charge of canister or grape at the enemy, whenever an opportunity offered to do execution. At 4½ o'clock a white flag was shown at the old buildings in rear, and, well knowing its purport, every man took advantage of this opportunity to put himself and his arms in order for warmer work; the charges were drawn, fresh ones put in, and all were delighted at the approaching crisis, which was then supposed to be near at hand. Two Mexican officers advanced, and by direction of Captain Hawkins were met by Maj. Seawell and Lieut. Britton, who brought him a communication signed by General Arista, demanding a surrender of the forces under his command, giving him one hour to reply. A council of war was held and a very appropriate reply unanimously agreed upon, and sent off in the allotted time. It was now understood by all of our men that the crisis was rapidly approaching, and every man took the favorable opportunity of the cessation of firing to put his arms in first-rate order; at this all went to work cheerfully, and seemed glad that they were at length to have an opportunity of meeting the enemy hand to hand. The day had been excessively hot, and, laboring continually, the men were almost constantly exposed in the burning sun. The night came and found us prepared for any emergency; preparations had been made to hold one part of the fort if driven from the other, and even to barricade a bastion if so tightly pressed; all the means of barricading (wagon bodies, axles and wheels) were collected at those points where it was thought necessary, and every preparation was made to hold out to the last extremity. The night passed off very quietly, but we were constantly on the alert, almost certain of an attack the next morning.

On the 7. instant, at 5½ o'clock A. M., the enemy's batteries opened on us, and their shells were thrown with great accuracy for about an hour, when there was a cessation; we were now much disappointed, as we had hoped that, having demanded a surrender, the enemy was at least prepared to assail us, as we had become exceedingly tired of remaining passive under so heavy a bombardment.—At 7½ o'clock small parties of the enemy were seen in our rear, occupying the old houses on the road and the old guard-house of the 2d brigade. Bragg, Johnson, and Lansing each gave them a round of canister and grape, which caused them to disperse. We were now compelled to be very particular in the use of our ammunition for cannon, as the supply was becoming very limited, whilst the supplies of the enemy seemed inexhaustible, as they now commenced throwing iron shells for the first time. It was supposed, from the firing, that one of the mortars had been removed from our rear, and we had every reason to expect it in a very short time from another direction, as the enemy commanded far more preferable positions for batteries than they had yet selected. The bombardment was continued at intervals at the pleasure of the enemy, taking time to procure the ammunition from town and to cool their guns. We lost several horses to-day, and one of the wheels of a caisson of Bragg's battery was disabled. Our bomb-proofs were now pretty far advanced, and served to protect our men from the sun whilst engaged in making sand-bags, and the relieving parties for labor. Again, at 2 o'clock P. M., we were annoyed by the fire of escopettes, from the bank of the river-and ravine, so distant, however, as to be harmless. This cowardly action on the part of the enemy served but to incense our men, and many of them applied to be permitted to pick them off with rifles in case they showed themselves. It was about this time a Mexican officer was observed frequently to take a position in a tall tree, on the other side of the river, to examine into the effect and range of their shells; from his position he could observe the manœuvres of the piece directed by Bragg in person, and was once or twice driven very precipitately from his position by pointing his rifle at him. The bombardment was continued without intermission until sunset, and more than two-thirds of the shells took effect in the fort. All the instruments of the 7th infantry band were lost to-day by the explosion of a bomb-shell; and Private Moody, of H company, 7th infantry, lost his arm. It was now considered necessary to remove the traverse thrown up by Gen. Worth's command before the fort was commenced, and about nine o'clock Capt. Miles, in command, with Lieuts. Van Dorn and Clitz, with eighty men, were sent out to level it, with orders to use the utmost precaution, and to work as silently as possible, in order not to draw the enemy's fire. This dangerous operation was accomplished with astonishing rapidity, and it must have astonished the enemy the next morning to find that it had been done without their notice. This party was covered by a detachment of light infantry, commanded by Lieut. Potter, who performed his duty with great credit to himself, throwing his party up and down the river.—The guard was regularly detailed from the 7th infantry, and on the non-commissioned officers and men of the 7th infantry devolved the picket-guard duty, at this time the most dangerous and arduous duty to be performed. On this duty Sergeant Wragg, Corporal Manson, privates Ballard and Melton distinguished themselves by their daring bravery in approaching the enemy's lines. Corporal Manson and privates Ballard and Melton were always volunteers when there was dangerous service for a picket, and invariably performed the duty most gallantly. About 11½ to-night Sergeant Wragg, by the fire of one of the enemy's pickets, received a ball in his cap without injury to himself, and retreated with his picket, having returned the fire. A short time afterwards a body of the enemy advanced to within about three hundred yards of the fort, and commenced firing their escopettes at random, sometimes in volleys, each volley preceded by several blasts on bugles. The exact purport of this we could not understand, though it kept us on the alert all night, with little or no rest to officers and men. This firing was continued until near daylight, the time when we expected the enemy's columns to advance to attack us.

ON THE 8TH INSTANT, AT DAYLIGHT.—This morning there was no evidence of the advance of the enemy, and at 5½ A. M. the batteries opened on us again from La Fortine de la Flecha, La Fortine Redonda, and the battery in our rear with shells, and the bombardment was continued without cessation during the morning. During the heavy bombardment, at the suggestion of Capt. Mansfield, a picket was sent out to burn the old house near the traverse thrown down the night before. This was done by Corporal Manson and private Ballard, who volunteered to perform the service; and, as soon as they were observed, drew the fire of the enemy with round shot and shells. The firing was continued during the day at intervals. The flag-staff, being some distance outside of the fort, and exposed to the fire of the enemy, the commanding officer caused a staff to be erected inside the fort, and the national flag of the 7th infantry was raised. This was done by a party under Lieut. Hanson; and, in erecting the staff, Quartermaster Sergeant Henry, necessarily exposed, performed his duty very gallantly. A new mortar battery now opened on us from the chaparral ridge immediately west of Fort Brown, from which shells were thrown with astonishing accuracy—five out of seven successive shells bursting in the bastion commanded by Capt. Lee, and in which Johnson had his six-pounder. At 2½ we heard the Palo Alto cannonading coming to us in sounds that could not be mistaken, and lasted until 7 o'clock. During this time the bombardment and cannonading was kept up on us continually, and the excitement in our command cannot be described. A short time before sunset a column of infantry was seen advancing on the road to the Palo Alto, having crossed at the upper ferry, and a large body of cavalry, which had crossed below, advanced in the same direction.—These columns reinforced Gen. Arista. We now well knew that the attention of the main body of the army was diverted from us; and several officers expressed to me a desire to volunteer to storm the batteries, had it been deemed expedient by the captain commanding. The night was passed quietly.

9TH INSTANT.—This morning the batteries opened on us again—the mortar on this side of the river having been removed to a position between Fort Paredes and the chaparral ridge west of us, which fired accurately though much further off. This morning the captain commanding determined to have the flag raised on the staff on the outside of the fort, and, the halliards being unrigged, the topmast had to be lowered to replace them. Lieut. Hanson, with Quartermaster Sergeant Henry, and privates Collins and Howard, were sent out to perform this duty. It could not be done without great labor and exposure to the fire from the enemy's batteries, which was immediately directed upon them—nothwithstanding, Quartermaster Sergeant Henry and privates Collins and Howard stood on the cross-trees at least twenty minutes, during the time exposed to a constant fire of canister, grape, and round shot. They found it impossible to raise the topmast, but fastened it in position, and raised the national flag to the admiration of the whole command. At the suggestion of Capt. Mansfield the commanding officer ordered a party de[illegible] rear, which had been occupied by the enemy. Sergeant Jones, of C company, 7th infantry was sent out with ten men to perform this service—private Ballard again a volunteer to burn the houses. Capt. Mansfield accompanied this party, and each house was burnt successively under the fire of the enemy's batteries. Lieut. Gantt, with a party of twenty men armed, and with axes, was sent out to cut away bushes and obstacles on the ground between the dragoon encampment and the fort. This party drew and stood the fire of the enemy until recalled by the commanding officer, bringing in with them old barrels for use in the fort. Shortly after 2 o'clock P. M. we heard the re-engagement of the armies, which caused the most pleasant excitement in our command, as we could distinctly perceive the advance of our artillery and musketry.—Our operations, however, still went on.—This afternoon Lieut. McLaws was sent out with a party to cut away the chaparral bushes, drawing the fire of the enemy, but working without any regard whatever to their imminent danger. The efforts of the enemy at their batteries seemed now to be redoubled, and the bombardment and cannonading were at this time heavier than we had yet sustained, and was kept up constantly until some time after we had heard of the total rout of the enemy at Resaca de la Palma. At 5½ o'clock we saw the Mexican cavalry and infantry in precipitate retreat to the river, but entirely out of the range of the six-pound guns, notwithstanding some few shots were fired from a six and eighteen-pounder. The latter had scarcely fired once before we perceived the danger of killing our own men, when the firing ceased on both sides of the river. Our delight on hearing the result of the battle of the 9th is indescribable. Having been harrassed for seven successive days without rest, and performing constant labor during the time, without the excitement of meeting the enemy hand to hand, our energies were nearly exhausted, and we needed only rest and an opportunity to avenge ourselves. The conduct of officers and men, sent out on detached parties, exposed to constant cannonading from the enemy, deserves the highest commendation for their gallantry; and the cool and deliberate manner in which they labored without the excitement of a battle cannot be too highly praised. The distinguished services of Quartermaster Sergeant Henry, Corporal Manson, and private Ballard deserve the highest praise.

P.

"Jamie, why do you not be after getting your life insured?"

"Ah, why should I, my honey?"

"Ah, indade, that after you are dead and gone you may be sure of a comfortable subsistence to yourself and family."

"Take your time," as the man said when he returned a borrowed watch.

Late from the Rio Grande.

The New Orleans papers furnish us with accounts from Camargo to the 29th, ultimo, and from Matamoras and places lower down the river two or three days later. We make the following compilation from the Commercial Time :

Every thing is quiet at Matamoras.—Since the advance up the river, the usual sluggishness in Mexican towns has resumed its sway there. The American Flag says all the excitement seems to have left Matamoras and followed the troops up to Camargo. The utmost activity prevailed at Camargo. Troops were sent daily into the interior, taking the route to Monterey. The American Flag of the 29th ultimo, in relation to this, has the following:

"We learn by the last steamer from Camargo that all the regulars had departed for the interior, with the exception of one regiment. Gen. Taylor was still at Camargo, but it was supposed that he would leave in a few days.

"Gen. Twiggs had reached Camargo, with about 2,600 men, from this place, and we understand he started off immediately for Monterey.

"Gen worth, if he continued his march must be close on to Monterey about this time. He will probably have the honor of marching the first troops, into that place, unless the "adventurers" have got there ahead of him, which would not create much surprise in the minds of some."

Military Reconnoisance.—Colonel Hays with his regiment had successively visited San Fernando, population 5,000, and China, population 3,000, on the road to Monterey; he himself, with an escort of twenty-four men, returning to Camargo on the 26th ultimo with a report to the Commander-in-Chief of the state of the roads. I appears that our advancing troops, baggage, &c. will encounter some difficulties and the men experience great fatigue from the rugged nature of the grosnd over which the route lies. Indeed there is nothing like a military road, or one affording easy transit for armed bodies from Camargo to Montery. From San Fernando to China, a distance of one hundred miles, Col. Hays fonnd the road exceedingly uneven, and occasionally precipitous, ascending and descending huge hills, thickly covered with jungle and chaparrel, and brushweed interlacing, so as to render the pioneer's labor indispensible. During his march he visited all the *ranchos*, or farms, which studded the country in profusion, but the most profound tranquility reigned throughout. Not a Mexican was found in arms, although reports were daily bruited in his ears that a hostile force was concentrating sometimes at one place, sometimes at another; but on making his appearance at the spots indicated, nothing but the everyday appearance of Mexican country life met his eyes.

With the Second dragoons, and flying Artillery batteries under Ridgely and Taylor arrived at Camargo on the 21st ultimo, and were to proceed immedrately to Monterey. The first and second regiments of Ohio volunteers, the Louisville legion, and the Baltimore regiment have also arrived at Camargo. In the march of the volunteers from Matamoras they only lost two men, proving their stamina in the most satisfactory way, the heat and privations to which they were exposed being duly considered. General Taylor has signified his intention to leave Camargo about the end of the first week in September. He would assume personal direction of the whole advancing force at Seralvo; thenceforward to head them until they met the enemy.

There were various reports in circulation at Camargo, at latest dates, about the position of things at Monterey: some announcing that the Mexican army had abondoned that city, others that they had strongly fortified it, and would certainly make a stand.

Gen. Worth's Brigade.—The steamer *Virginian* crossed Gen. Worth and his command, consisting of the 8th infantry and two companies of artillery, over the San Juan river, on the 19th ult. Gen Worth received orders to march to the village of China, and remain there until further advised. On the 21st ultimo he had reached one-third of the way to Seralvo, all in perfect order. The other brigades were following him rapidly. It is stated, according to Mexican accounts, given in the streets at Camargo, that Montery had for its garrison about 5,000 men of whom 2,000 were regular soldiers. the others recruits. A force of about 1,000 cavalry was encamped at Caidereyte, thirty or forty miles east of Monterey.

San Antonio, Indians, &c.—We learn that Col. Harney, at the head of about 120 United States dragoons, 500 Texan cavalry, from the Red River districts, with Capt. Beaver, who has with him a small company of Delaware Indians, was moving on Monclova, thus anticipating Gen. Wool's instructions. Col. Harney left San Antonio on the 23d July. Capt. Merrill, United States dragoons, reached Camargo from San Antonio on the 20th ultimo, having traversed the distance, three hundred miles, accompanied by four Germans, three Delawares, and one Cherokee. He passed through Laredo, a town containing 1,500 souls, meeting no obstacles on his way except the asperities of the country.

Arrivals at Camargo.—The steamboats Whiteville and Eagle took up to head quarteas the following officers: Major General Butler, Brigadier General Shields, Colonels Earle and Mitchell, Majors Coffee, Fry, and Boyd, of the volunteers; Governor Henderson, General Lamar, and Col. Cooke, of Texas; Col. Belknap, Majors, Craig, Thomas, and Hammond, Dr. Craig, Lieutenants Jay and Norval, United States army; Mr. Schatzel, U. S. Consul at Matamoras.

Terrible Riot.—A very melancholy affair, little creditable to the discipline order, and character for civilization, which in epite of all that has occurred during the present campaign, we are proud to say are the attributes of the volunteers, occurred near Burita, Rio Grande, on the 31st ultimo. On that day a steamboat took on board at Burita five campanies of one of the Georgia regiments. A good deal of animosity had previously been exhibited by two ofthose companies, one againstanother; one of the rivals was an Irish company. From some circumstances or other, not explained, a row broke out in the evening between them—close proximity, we presume, producing hostile collision—and fire arms and bayonets and swords were very freely used. The Colonel of the Georgia regiment did all he could to put an end to this disgraceful affray; but so fierce was the conflict between the contending parties that all was unavailing, although it is stated he shot one man and wounded two more with his own hand. While the battle was raging between these insensates on the deck of the steamboat, Col. Baker, 4th Illinois regiment, ordered out companies A and G, commanded by Captains Roberts and Jones, to assist in putting an end to it. He then went forward, at the head of twenty men, and urged the rioters to desist; but, on his attempting to ascend the ladder of the steamboat, he was fiercely attacked by those on board, and after a desperate fight he was shot through the neck, the ball entering behind and passing through his cheek, prostrating him at once. His small party was obliged to retreat, having no ammunition with them, carrying off Colonel Baker senseless. Commissary Post, Sergeant Oglesby, and six men of the Illinois regiment were wounded—two mortally. Capt. Roberts, company A, then attempted to board the boat, but, after a desperate conflict, he and his men were beaten off. Capt. R. received a severe bayonet wound through the shoulder into the back, three inches in length. The affair having now assumed a very serious aspect, Major Harris brought out the whole remaining force of the 4th Illinois regiment, well provided with ball catridge. At sight of this the rioters ceased their disturbance, when the Georgians were disarmed and put under a strong guard. Col. Baker, who received his wound while fighting hand to hand with the Captain of the Irish company of the Georgia battallion, (also severely hurt,) will recover, it is said, as will also Capt. Roberts. There were thirty lying wounded on the boat and on shore on the morning of the 1st instant. Those who were killed outright, some eight or ten, were said to have been thrown overboard. An iniquiry was to have been immediately instituted to ascertain the causes of this sad affair.

FROM THE U. S. SQUADRON.

Correspondence of the Charleston Evening News

U. S. Steamer Legare
Balize, La. Sept. 4, 1846.

We have just arrived from a cruize in in the Bay of Mexico, as far down as Vera Cruz—bringing important despatches for our government from Com. Conner. I wrote you from the Brazos—we left in a few days after that with a bearer of despatches to Com. Conner, and after a short run of 64 hours, we arrived off the fleet. The tenor of the despatches we took down is surmised to be of importance, as I understood a flag of truce was sent ashore to the city the next day.

Gen. Santa Anna has arrived in Vera Cruz, and I understand he had a passport from our Government, he was saluted by the Castle, and I suppose ere this, he is at the head of affairs in that country.

I was informed that a paper was received in the fleet from the shore, stating that all the Departments of Mexico have refused to march against Gen. Taylor.

I am sorry to communicate the loss of the U. S. brig Truxton, Capt. Carpenter, on the bar of Tuxpan, about 100 miles to the north of Vera Cruz. Capt. Carpenter and all his officers, with the exception of two, who were in boats (carrying out kedges) and boat's crew, were captured and made prisoners, and marched off to Tampico. She dragged ashore in a gale of wind. I cannot give you the particulars of her loss.

The following is a list of vessels now off Vera Cruz:—The flag ships Cumberland, Potomac, Princeton, St. Marys, store ship Relief, brig Somers, schooners Flirt, Bonito, Peterel, Reefer, and revenue cutter Howard. Capt. Nones, officers, and crew generally all well. The cutter M'Lane and Van Buren were daily expected, also the two small steamers from New York. I will conclude my letter, as I have nothing more worth communicating. We are only five days from Vera Cruz, Yours, &c., D.

From the Mobile Herald and Tribune, 6th inst.—Extra.

Late and important from Mexico

U. S. BRIG OF WAR TRUXTON BURNT.

By the arrival of the U. S. Revenue steamer Legare at New Orleans, from Vera Cruz, we are in receipt of letters from our correspondents as late as the 29th ult. We have but time previous to the closing of the mail to publish the following letter:

U. S. Squadron, off
Point Antonia de Lizardo
August 29th, 1846.

The only event of importance which has transpired of late, is the loss of the U. S. brig Truxton, on the bar of the Tuxpan river, about 130 miles northward of Vera Cruz. The intelligence was brought to the Squadron on the 19th by the St. Mary's, that ship having picked up one of the Truxton's boats with Lieut. Berryman on board.

It appears that Capt. Carpenter of the Truxton, wishing to get his vessel near shore to protect his boats while obtaining provisions, employed a Scotchman he had taken out of a Mexican prize to pilot him in, but who, whether from design or accident, run him aground on the 15th. On the 17th with the exception of Lieut. Hunter and a boat's crew she was abandoned by the officers and men, whe went ashore to the number of about 60 in all and surrendered themselves to the Mexican commandant. They were hospitably received, complimented with a ball, and left next day with a guide of four men for Tampico about 100 miles further north. Lieut. Hunter and his boat's crew put to sea, captured a small Mexican schooner, and came down to our present anchorage, making in all two officers (Lieuts. Berryman and Hunter) and about 30 men saved. As soon as the news was received, the Princeton immediately got under weigh, and proceeded to the scene of disaster.

The Truxton was found beating on the bar, bilged and completely filled with water, having abont four feet over the birth deck.. The surf was so violent on the bar that it was not until the 22d, that the boats of the Princeton could board her, when finding it impossible to get her off or save her, she was fired and completely burned. A few of the best spars were brought off, but otherwise she is a total loss. She had been completely plundered and stript by the Mexicans before the arrival of the Princeton. Her guns were found to have been thrown overboard. The Princeton ran into five fathoms water (she was drawn 19½ feet) and was then about 1½ miles distant, the swell was so heavy that a nearer appoach in shoaler water was deemed dangerous.

After firing the brig, the Princeton returned immediately on the 23d to the present anchorage, about ten miles southward of Vera Cuz. At the mouth of Tuxpan River, the Mexicans have a small force tented in sheds. The town of Tuxpan is back some eighteen miles distant. Several communication passed between the Princeton and shore by flags of truce, and by them the fate of the captives was learnt.

The cutter Legare, 60 hours from Brazos, arrived on the 25th with despatches for our Commodore, supposed relating to a three months armistice with the Mexicans. The distance from the Brazos to this place is 450 miles, and was performed under steam against strong head winds. The Legare returns to New Orleans for repairs to her boilers, which are in a bad condition, and prevents her carrying steam.

About ten days since Santa Anna left Vera Cruz for the city of Mexico, previous to which, however, he sent a polite invitation to our Commodore to meet him on board the English frigate Endymion; the interview did not take place. A few days back one of the English frigate's boats came down in a violent rain squall with a communication for the Commodore the next day a flag of truce was returned, but no rumor of the business has transpired. The frigate Potomac is nearly disabled by the sickness of her crew, the scurvy has broken out on board of her, and she has now 140 cases of the dreadful disease. On the 27th, the cutter Forward arrived from the Balize, but brought no intelligence of importance.

The following is a list of the officers attached to the Truxton, who have gone to Tampico.

Commander E. W. Carpenter; Acting Master Isaac N. Briceland; Passed Midshipmen John P. Blankhead, George B. Bissell: Purser George F. Cutter; Assistant Sergeon John S. Bassett; Captain's Clerk. H. Wilkinson; together with about fifty petty officers and seamen.

Lieuts. Hunter and Berryman are on board the St. Mary's.

WRECK, LOSS AND BURNING OF THE TRUXTON.

We are indebted to a friend for the following extract of a highly interesting letter, from an officer on board of the U. S. squadron. It is dated "Off Anton Lizardo August 28th," and gives a full and detailed account of the Truxton and the surrender der of Captain Carpenter and a large portion of his crew, in all 60 souls:

"By the Mississippi, which sailed for Pensacola on the 14th, I gave you an account of our shameful retreat from before Alvarado, on the 8th ult. I have now to inform you of the loss by shipwreck, of the U. S. brig Truxton, Captain Carpenter, on the evening of the 14th instant, on Tuxpan Bar, and the surrender of himself officers and crew, excepting Lieutenants Bushrod, Hunter and O. H. Berryman, and 17 seamen, to the authorities on shore as prisoners of war The Truxton sailed from this anchorage on the 14th inst., to relieve the John Adams, off Tampico, with instructions to touch along the coast, for the purpose of ascertaining where provisions could be had in the greatest quantities, and to supply herself accordingly. On the day, or the previous to which she grounded, a small Mexican schooner was taken as a prize, and her cargo thrown overboard. The master of this vessel was taken on board the Truxton as a pilot; and it is said, urged Captain C. not to go nearer in than four fathoms. But this advice was disregarded, so at least is the report, and shortly after, four fathoms was announced. The lead was again thrown in 3½—then immediately to 2½—when the vessel struck, and the wind from the eastward with some sea, laid her so high on the bar, that in a short time all hope of saving her was was abandoned, though every exertion was made so to do.

At 11 P. M. on that day, Lieut. Berryman, with eight seamen, in one of the cutters of the brig, started to this place for assistance. But owing to strong winds from the South and East, with a heavy head sea, did not reach here until the 19th when the steamer Princeton was immediately ordered to the assistance of the Truxton. On Saturday, August 22d, Lieut. Bushrod Hunter and nine seamen arrived here in a small schooner, which had been taken as a prize off Tuspan on the previous Sunday. The Lieutenant reported the Truxton high on the bar, with only six feet water under her, when he left on that day to proceed to the offing and capture a schooner which had made her appearance. The capture was effected, the object being to provide the officers and crew with a vessel, to carry them to a port of safety, in the event of their being compelled to abandon the brig. After Lieut. H. had made a prize of the schr. he stood in towards the bar, but found the surf so heavy, that it was impossible for him to communicate with the brig. On the followtng day, Aug. 17th, the surf quite heavy and the wind fresh, the following expedient was resorted to by Capt. Carpenter, to communicate his intentions to Lieut. H., at anchor outside the bar.—He prepared his small boat, in which he placed a quantity of provisions, water and a letter, then closely nailed a tarpaulin round her, placed her in the current of the river, and set her adrift. The current being strong, the boat was soon secured and in possession of Lieut. H. The letter stated that Captain C. had determined to deliver up the brig, and to surrender himself, officers and crew to the civil authorities, leaving it optional to Lieut. H. to come in when able, and to share their fate, or to make the best ot his way to Vera Cruz and to rejoin the squadron.—He chose the latter.

He had nine seamen with him, making two officers and 17 seamen, who have safely reached there, leaving 61 souls as prisoners in Tuspan, viz: Commander E. W. Carpenter, passed Assistant Surgeon, John S. Messersmith; Purser, George F. Cutter; Acting Master, Isaac N. Braceland; Passed Midshipmen, John P. Bankhead, and George P. Bissell; Midshipmen, Simon S. Bassett; Clerk, Henry Wilkinson, and 53 seamen, &c. The affair is unfortunate, and the whole matter will probadly undergo an investigation. The Princeton returned to this anchorage on the the 23d, and brought a a report that on Monday, August 17th, the officers and crew were taken on shore by shore boats, were kindly treated by the inhabitants, and on Wednesday, the 19th, were marched under guard to Tampico, about fifty miles from the scene of the disaster.

The Princeton, on her arrival off Tuspan, found Mexicans on board the Truxton employed in stripping her. They decamped on the appearance of the boats of the P.; but had previously carried every thing off except the lower and topmast and the standing rigging. There was eight feet water under her bow, six under and the water was within four or five feet of her spar deck. She had buried herself five or six feet in the sand. On Saturday; August 22d, the Princeton fired her in three different placed three shells, two forward and one aft, which exploded about sunset, and by 8 P. M. she had burned to the water's edge.—Thus terminated the cruise and the history of the Truxton!

Poor House Directors.

We have been requested to suggest the names of the following gentlemen for Poor House Directors.

Absalom Casebeer,
George Chorpenning, Sr.
John G. Walker
Tobias Musser
John A. Buechley
Peter Putman

Mr. Keim declines being a candidate.

CORONER.

Isaac Friedline, of Lavansville, is recommended as a candidate for the office of Coroner, by many voters of
Paint Township.

AUDITOR.

Samuel J. Lichty, of Somerset township, in recommended for county Auditor by
Stonycreek.

ASSEMBLY.

GENTLE READER,

I am before your as a candidate for the *ASSEMBLY*, and respectfully solicit your support.

WILLIAM GRAHAM.

Someret borough, Sept. 15, 1846.

ASSEMBLY.

In accordance with the wish of numerous friends, I submit myself to the voters of Somerset county as a candidate for the *ASSEMBLY* at the ensuing election, and respectfully solicit their support. GEO. MOWRY.

Somerset, Aug. 25.

ASSEMBLY.

The undersigned, at the request of friends, offers himself to the citizens of Somerset county as a candidate for the

LEGISLATURE.

and should he be elected, will faithfully discharge his duty to the best of his ability.

HORACE LUDINGTON.

September 8, 1846.

Blank Deeds.

A LOT of Blank Deeds of a superior quality, just printed and now for sale AT THIS OFFICE

ASSEMBLY.

I am again before my fellow citizens of Somerset county as a candidate for the ASSEMBLY. Grateful for the confidence already bestowed upon me, I will only add that if elected I will represent them faithfully.

JOHN R. EDIE.

Somerset sept. 1, 1846.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Electors of Somerset County:

At the suggestion of numerous friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for SHERIFF, at the ensuing election, and respectfully solicit your votes for the same. If elected I will perform the duties of the office with fidelity.

JACOB NEFF.

September 15, 1846.

Sheriffalty.

To the Voters of Somerset County.

Fellow citizens:—At the suggestion of numerous friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for

SHERIFF.

at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your votes for the same. If elected I will perform the duties of the office with fidelity.

JACOB CUSTER.

Rockingham Furnace, }
June 23, 1846. }

Sheriffalty.

To the voters of Somerset County.

Fellow Citizens: I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

at the ensuing general ellection, and respectfully solicit your votes for the same. If elected, I will perform the duies of the office with fidelity.

SOLOMON KNEE,

may 26 1846.

SHERIFFALTY

To the Voters of Somerset County.

At the suggestion of many friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for SHERIFF, at the ensuing election. Should I be elected, I pledge my utmost abilities for the faithful discharge of all the duties of the office. JOHN O. KIMMEL.

may 19, 1846.

Sheriffalty.

To the Free and Independent Voters of Somerset County.

Fellow Citizens:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

at the ensuing election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages for the same. If elected, I will perform the duties of the office with fidelity.

JAMES PARSON.

Somerset tp. May 19, 1846.

Sheriffalty.

To the electors of Somerset County:

FELLOW CITIZENS: — Thankful for the very liberal support received on a former occasion, I again offer myself as a candidate for

SHERIFF,

and respectfully solicit your votes for the same. If elected, I will perform the duties of the office correctly.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH.

Jenner tp. July 14, 1846.

COMMISSIONER.

To the Free and Independent Voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

At the solicitation of numerous friends throughout the county. I offer myself to your consideration as a Candidate for

COMMISSIONER,

at the ensuing General Election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages. If elected, I will discharge the duties of the office with impartiality.

SAMUEL GAUMER.

Southampton tp, }
Aug, 25, '46 }

Commissioner.

To the Voters of Somerset County.

Fellow Citizens:—At the solicitation of a number of friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for

COMMISSIONER,

at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages. If elected, I will discharge the duties of the office with impartiality.

WM. F. DIVELY,

Berlin, June 23, 1846.

Commissioner.

To the Voters of Somerset County.

Fellow-citizens, — I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for

County Commissioner

at the ensuing election; and should I receive a majority of your suffrages, shall perform the duties of said office to the best of my judgment and ability.

JOHN MONG.

Stonycreek tp. }
June 2, 1846. }

COMMISSIONER.

To the Legal and Independent Voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

County Commissioner,

at the ensuing election in October.—Should I be elected I shall perform the duties of said office to the best of my capacity and ability.

sept8'46. AB'M. BEAM.

COMMISSIONER.

To the Voters of Somerset County.

Fellow citizens:—At the suggestion of many friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for County Commissioner, at the ensuing election, and should I receive a majority of your suffrages, I shall perform the duties of said office to the best of my judgment and ability.

JOHN P. H. WALKER,

Addison tp, july 28, 1846.

Commissioner.

Fellow citizens; Through the solicitations of numerous friends throughout the county, I offer myself to your consideration for re-election.—Should I receive a majority of your votes you may expect the duties of the office to be faithfully and efficiently performed.

FREDERICK WEIMER.

Somerst, May 26, 1846.

COMMISSIONER.

To the Independent Voters of Somerset County.

I offer myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the office of

COMMISSIONER,

Sould I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of your sufferages I pledge myself to the performance of the duties of the office, with impartiality and fidelity.

JACOB LAMBERT (of J.)

Stonycreek tp, May, 26, '46.

BANK NOTE LIST.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

STANDARD—GOLD AND SILVER

Pennsylvania.

Pittsburgh, Banks,	par
Philadelphia Banks,	par
Girard Bank	par
United States Bank,	25
Bank of Germantown	par
Monongahela Bank Brownsville	½
Bank of Gettysburg	1
Bank of Chester County	par
Bank of Chambersburg	1½
Bank of Delaware,	par
Bank of Susquehanna County	2½
Bank of Montgomery County	par
Bank of Northumberland	par
Bank of Lewistown	25
Bank of Middleton,	1½
Carlisle Bank	1½
Columbia Bank and Bridge Co.	par
Doylestown Bank	par
Erie Bank	1
Franklin Bank, Washington	1
Farmers' Bank Reading	par
Farmers Bank Bucks County	par
Farmer's & Drover's Bank Waynesb'g	1½
Farmers' Bank Lancaster	par
Lancaster Co. Bank	"
Lancaster Bank	"
Harrisburg Bank	1½
Honesdale Bank	"
Lebanon Bank	"
Miners' Bank Pottsville	1½
Wyoming Bank	1½
Northampton bank	"
York Bank	"
State Scrip, Exchange bank Pitts., Mer. and Manf's B	1 par
Issued by solvent Banks	2

Ohio.

Mount Pleasant	1½
Steubenville, (F. & M.)	"
St. Clairville	"
Marietta	"
New Lisbon	"
Cincinnati banks,	"
Columbus	"
Circleville	"
Zanesville	"
Putnam	"
Wooster	"
Massillon	"
Sandusky	"
Geauga	"
Norwalk	"
Xenia	"
Cleveland Bank	"
Dayton	"
Franklin Bank of Columbus,	"
Chillicothe	"
Sciota	2
Lancaster	10
Hamilton	13
Granville	45
Commercial Bank of Lake Erie	1½
Farmers Bank Canton	50
Urbana	45

Indiana.

State Bank and branches,	3
State Scrip, $5's	2

Illinois.

State Bank	50 | Shawnetown "

Missouri.

State bank	2

ennessee.

Memphis	3 | Other solvent banks 3

North Carolina.

All solvent banks	3

South Carolina.

All solvent banks	2

New England.

New England	1

New York.

New York city par | Other banks	1

Maryland.

Baltimore par — Other banks	1

Kentucky.

A solvent Banks	1

SOMERSET HERALD.

Somerset, Pa.,

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1846.

V. B. PALMER *Esq.* of Philadelphia at his *Real Estate and Coal Office*, is our authorized *Agent* for obtaining *Advertisements and Subscription* for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receipt for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities, viz:—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

JAMES M. POWER,

OF MERCER COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS:

ANDREW STEWART,

OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

☞ Those free trade politicians who are endeavoring to pursuade men that the protective system is injurious to their interests, can have but a poor opinion of the general intelligence of the people, whose own experience & observation teaches them the contrary. The past history of our country from the establishment of its government down to the present day proves their assertions false and bears witness to the beneficial effects which protective duties have at all times had upon every branch of business in which our citizens are engaged. This question has got to be so well understood, that but few men can any longer be misled in regard to it. The shoemaker, for instance, who cannot afford to sell a pair of shoes for less than $2, knows if a foreign article similar to his own can be sold by his neighbor at $1 50, that he cannot compete with him, for people generally buy where they can get the cheapest article; but place a duty of 75 cents upon the foreign article, and you raise the price of it to $2 25—twenty five cents above that of the domestic one; and the shoemaker perceives at once that he is benefitted by this duty, being now able to sell his shoes 25 cents cheaper than the other, without reducing his price one cent. This is the way in which all our mechanics are benefitted, in a greater or lesser degree, by a protective Tariff.—They understand the practical operation of it, and consequently can no longer be deceived by fine-spun free trade theories, however plausible these may appear upon paper.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

A new paper has been started at Johnstown, entitled the "Democratic Courier," which advocates the election of Job Mann for Congress, and goes tooth and nail against FOSTER for Canal Commissioner. The editor, Mr. Devine, is a spirited writer, and, being evidently well informed in regard to the manner in which the public works are managed, digs it into the Board of Canal Commissioners right and left. Among other things he says: "Tis strange, but no less strange than true," that, in many instances, the appointments made on the public improvements, seem to have been effected with a view to discountenance capacity, intelligence and worth"—and in reference to a particular appointment at Johnstown, he adds, "Mr FOSTER should have had some little regard for the FEELINGS of those necessarily compelled to come in contact with the collectors of the public revenue."

Surely, there must be something, or rather a good many things, "rotten in Denmark," or the "Courier" would not dare to rap the Canal Board over the knuckles after the fashion it does.

PITTSBURG & CONNELLSVILLE RAIL ROAD.

We understand, says the Pittsburgh Gazette of the 15th, that Mr. Latrobe who was appointed Engineer in Chief of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Rail Road Co., has written to the President that he will be prepared to enter upon the duties of his appointment in the course of the coming week, and proceed with the location of the Road for letting with all practicable despatch.

Hydrophobia in Pittsburg.

The Gazette records three cases of hydrophobia that have occurred in Pittsburg during the past week. John Pritchard, who had been bitten by a mad dog about nine months ago, and Gustavus Sandoll, bitten about four months ago, both died with the awful disease; and another man, named Sprat, bitten a short time since, is also suffering from it.

The Army under Col. Kearney.

In addition to the Army news given in to-days paper, we learn by an article in the National Intelligencer, that Col. Kearney's command left Bent's Fort on the 5th August for Santa Fe, distant 220 miles. His forces amount to 1600 men.

☞ Felix G. McConnell, Member of Congress from Alabama, in a fit of delirium, committed suicide in Washington city.

☞ Hon. Louis McLane, late Minister to Great Britain, arrived at Baltimore last week.

Fatal Accident.

On Tuesday of last week Mr. HARTMAN BERG, of Somerset township, suddenly lost his life while engaged in hauling timber for a builing which he was about erecting. He had just reached the building ground with a log, when wishing to move a little further forward, the horses made a sudden plunge and threw Mr. Berg from his feet; and before he could recover himself, he was struck on the temple by the end of the log and instantly killed. The deceased was an industrious man and a good citizen.

Whig Nominations for Congress.

2nd	District,	Joseph R. Ingersoll.
3d	"	John M. Coleman.
5th	"	John K. Zeilin.
7th	"	A. R. M'Illvaine.
8th	"	John Strohm.
14th	"	George N. Eckert.
17th	"	John Blanchard.
18th	"	Andrew Stewart.
20th	"	John Dickey.
21st	"	Moses Hampton.
24th	"	Alexander Irvine.

SCOTT'S WEEKLY PAPER.

The "Weekly Paper" is a large, handsome sheet, published in Philadelphia, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per annum. Persons wishing to procure a good family paper cannot do better than by subscribing for Scott's "Weekly."

THE ISSUE MADE UP.

FREE TRADE vs. PROTECTION.

The Tariff of '46 vs. The Tariff of '42.

The last Genius has defined Mr. Weyand's position.

"Mr. Weyand, (says the Genius) would advocate the Tariff law of 1846 which discriminates in favor of American industry, and particularly in favor of Pennsylvania interests!" Again the Genius says, "Mr. Weyand views the Tariff law of '42, as very unequal in its operation, unjust and oppressive to the people generally." Mr. Weyand is in favor of the Tariff of '46, then, because it is PARTICULARLY favorable to Pennsylvania interests. Why really Mr. Genius, this appears as if you intend it to be understood as ironical. It takes just THREE FIFTHS the present duty off of Iron—more than half the duty off of coal—and this we are told is particularly favorable to Pennsylvania. It takes off nearly half the duty on wool costing over 7 cents per lb., and nearly the same off many kinds of woollen goods; and this is particularly favorable to farmers. It greatly reduces the protection on all mechanical productions, hats, shoes, ready made clothing, smithwork, and every thing else produced by American industry, and this is particularly favorable to mechanics!

Thomas Jefferson said "levy duties on the articles you can make at home. LIGHTER at first, but HEAVIER and HEAVIER as the supply at home increases." But Walker and Weyand adopt just the reverse of this rule, they say as the supply increases at home make the duties LIGHTER and LIGHTER—reduce the duty to increase the revenue by increasing imports.

Which is right, Jefferson and Stewart, or Walker and Weyand? Let the Farmers and Mechanics decide this question on the second Tuesday of October as they think best for their own interest.—Uniontown Democrat.

THE DUTIES ON COAL AND IRON.

The party leaders in Pennsylvania are, as we last week stated, at their old game of fraud and deception. They duped and swindled the people once, by proclaiming POLK a protectionist, and they hope to do it again, with the false pretence, that the duties on coal and iron will be raised at the next session of Congress. They know it cannot be done, but that matters not, if they can win the prize, the only one for which they play,—the spoils of office.

This same game will doubtless be taken up by their brethren in this region, who just now would sooner hear of arsenic than pig metal or bar iron, and sooner drink of assafœtida than look into a coal pit. Any thing but stone coal and bar iron for them; they have grown sick of the sight, and a speedy death will be the consequence.

Raise the duties on coal and iron, eh!—The Southern Locofocos are supreme, and they will never relent, no matter how 'intolerable' may be the sufferings, political or pecuniary, of their Northern allies. Not they: their doctrine is a further reduction of the Tariff, such a reduction too, as will bring it down to "THE REVENUE STANDARD." Nor is this all: their objection is aimed especially at the duties on coal and iron, even now at 30 per cent., too high, in their opinion, for revenue.

The Charleston Mercury, of the 20th of August, has an article on this very subject, from which we make the following extract:

"It [the tariff] is far too high on a considerable list of important articles, and for a just revenue system too low on others. THE DUTIES ON COAL, IRON, woollens, wool, wines and some other article ARE TOO HIGH for revenue. The tariff too, in ordinary times, will produce more revenue than the Government ought to spend. At present it is needed, and will be for several years, and until that necessity disappears, there will be no essential modification."

We need scarcely remind our readers that the Mercury is Mr. CALHOUN'S "organ," and speaks "by authority" for the whole phalanx of Southern, free trade Locofocos. And what cannot these do! They carried the annexation of Texas despite the North, and crushed the fifty-tou-forty men. They defeated the Harbor and River Bill and withal strangled that other darling of the West, the graduation of the price, and the final cession, of the public lands, to the States in which they lie. In fine, the Southern Locofocos have carried every measure, the Tariff of '46 included, on which they set their hearts, whilst the Northern and Western allies have gone begging, with nothing to show for all their labors.—They have been whipped and scourged like so many plantation slaves, and still they whine and beg for mercy They dare not rebel, and the more they are despised, the more severely they are lashed—the more humbly they kneel and do homage. And yet these cringing, suppliant, crouching tools, talk of further protection to coal and iron. Powerless and trampled down they could not effect their object, even if they had the manliness to break their shackles and demand justice for a suffering constituency. Let the people trust not, therefore, to their false promises, but cling to and sustain Whigs and Whig principles, in whose success only, can they hope for an amelioration of their condition.—*Cumb. (Md.) Civ.*

SPECULATING ON UNCLE SAM.—It is said that some rich and fat jobs have been made out of the necessities of the United S. Government to procure transportation for the provisions and supplies of the expedition to Santa Fe. The farmers of Clay, Jackson, Platte, and some other counties, have sold nearly all their wagons, oxen, mules and horses, to the United States at round prices. One speculator we are told cleared $2,700 in thirty days, the purchase of oxen only; still the demand is not satisfied, and many wagons and teams are yet necessary to send forward the requisite amount of provisions. —St, Louis Republican.

CARPETS.

A sale of carpets from the Thompsonville Factory, recently took place in New Yorh. It was well attended, a good many out of town dealers being present, and the whole stock was sold at prices fully up to the expectations of the trade, if not above them; thongh considerably lower than last year's rates. Admixster carpets brought 2,65 the running yards; three-ply, 97½ a $1 04½; super ingrain 56½ a 61; Venitian 30 a 80c; according to width and pattern, tufted and chenelle rugs $3 50 a $8 each.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday evening, the 16th inst., by Elder W. H. Pestlethwaite, ANDREW J. OGLE, Esq., to Miss HARRIET H. FORWARD, both of this borough.

On Tuesday last by Rev. P. Rizer, Mr. DAVID SHULTZ, to Miss MARY ANN, daughter of Mr. Thomas Benford, all of Somerset township.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A JOURNEYMAN CHAIRMAKER.

A JOURNEYMAN chairmaker, who is a good workman and of good moral character and industrious habits, will find constant employment and receive liberal wages with the subscriber, by applying immediately.

GEORGE L. GORDON,

Somerset, sept. 22.

A CARD.

To the Voters of Somerset County.

FOR reasons which I do not deem it necessary to state, I have withdrawn my name as a candidate for Sheriff.—While declining to stand a poll at the ensuing election, I tend'er my sincere thanks to such of my fellow citizens as had kindly offered me their support.

sept 22.'46. JACOB C. SPEICHER

STRAY COW.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber in Greenville township, some time in August last, a red brindle COW, with a crop off the left ear, supposed to be about 12 years old.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property and pay charges, or she will be sold as the law directs.

sept22'46. JOHN L. BAER.

STRAY COW.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber in Greenville township, some time in April last, a red and brindle COW, with white legs and belly, and some white spots on the body; supposed to be 7 years old.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property and pay charges, or she will be sold as the law directs.

sept22 '46 ABSALOM BAER.

Stray Cow.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in Somerset township, on the 20th of August last, a Black and White COW, with slender horns, supposed to be five years old; no ear marks.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property and pay charges, otherwise she will be sold as the law directs.

sept22 WILLIAM ANKENY.

STRAY CATTLE.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Brothersvalley township, about 2 miles from Berlin, some time in July last, 8 head of cattle viz:—

1 two-year old red and white heiffer.
1 one-year old black heiffer.
1 do old brown heiffer,
1 do black and white do,
1 do black and white steer,
3 do red and white steers,

No ear marks.

The owners are desired to come forward, prove property pay charges, or they will be sold as the law directs.

HENRY HAAS.

Sept. 22, '46

NEW & CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber has received from the Eastern cities, and is now opening at his store North East corner of the Diamond, a very large and general assortment of Goods suitable for the FALL AND WINTER SEASONS, among which are French and English Cloths of various colors. Also Tweeds, Cassimeres, Satinets and Jeans, Tarleton and Cecilia Cloths for Ladies dresses.

ALSO, Cashmeres, Alpacas,

Mouslin de laines, Calicoes of all qualities from 4 to 25 cents per yard. Muslins from 4 to 10 cts, Silk and Thread Lace, Silk Gloves of a superior quality for ladies and gentlemen, together with a fine assortment of HARDWARE,

Queensware, Groceries, &c.

Boots and shoes of all kinds and very low. Weavers Reeds of very superior quality.

All which will be sold on as cheap and accomodating terms, as they can be had west of the Allegheny Mountains.

M. TREDWELL.

Somerset, sept 22, 1846.

TO MASONS AND CARPENTERS.

SEALED proposals for doing the work of a NEW CHURCH to be erected by the EV. LUTHERAN CONGREGATION OF SAMUELS, at Lavansville, will be received on or before the 31st of October next.—The building is to be of brick, 60 feet long and 40 feet wide, with a basement story. The foundation is to be of stone, 8 feet high, and 40 feet wide in front, and the other walls to be proportioned to the ground, which is inclined. The brick work is to be 16 feet high to the eaves. For particulars, contractors are requested to call on David Woy, Frederick Countryman or Samuel Kooser.—The Committee will furnish the materials for the foundation, and also the brick and lumber for the building. The whole job will be let out to one man, or the foundation will be let out separately.—Contractors are expected to attend in person at Somerset, on the day of letting, when a full understanding can be had.

It is desired to have the church completed by the 1st of July next.

By order of the Building Committee,

P. RIZER.

Somerset, Sept. 22d, 1846.

FOR SALE

about 5,000 Acres of Land,

in Shade and Paint townships, Somerset County.

THE undersigned will sell at Public sale on Tuesday the 20th day of October next, at the old Shade Furnace in Shade township, the following Lands, viz:

No 1	401¼	warranted	in the name of Edward Robison
2	398¾	do	John Leonard
3	402¼	do	Joseph Lehman
4	380	do	Samuel Anderson
5	391¼	do	James Thompson
6	389	do	Wm. Oliver
7	434¼	do	James Corman
8	390	do	Thomas Procter
9	404	do	Michael Kipple
10	386	do	John Poor
11	400¼	do	Elizabeth Trish
12	433	do	George Thomson
13	408	do	Wm. Fell
14	200 acres of the north end of a tract warranted in the name of John Newbold, adjoining Henry Little's furnace tract.		
15	62 acres, part of a tract warranted in the name of John Sears.		

The above lands will be sold at the furnace of Shryocks and Bingham.

Terms made known on day of sale.—A reasonable credit will be given.

Any person wishing to examine the draft of the lands will call with

SIMON GEBHART,

who will attend on day of sale as agent for

WM. H. SLOAN,

Administrator of Lewis H. Conover, deceased. [sept22 '46]

Valuable Real Estate

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale the following valuable real estate viz:—

No. 1. a certain tract of land situate in Jenner township, Somerset county, containing about 131 acres, abou 60 acres of clear land of which about 30 acres is in good meadow; on which is erected a new one and a half story frame house, stable and a large frame weatherboarded barn.

No. 2. also another tract of land situate in said township, containg about 87 acres and 74 perches, about 40 acess of clear land, of which about 6 acres is in meadow, whith a 1½ story log house and log stable thereon erected.

No. 3. also another tract of land situate in said township of Jenner, containing about 118 acres, about 25 acres of clear land, of which about 3 acres is in meadow with a small log house thereon erected.

If not sold between this and the first day of April next, it will then be for rent on the shares.

The above lands adjoin Matthew Black, Joseph Haines, Henry S. Picking, George Parker and others, and are situated just at the foot of Laurel Hill, on the Turnpike road. They are of a good quality, a large portion is fine bottom land, and that which is not cleared contains excellent timber.

For terms apply to the subscriber, residing on one of the tracts.

JOHN B. REED.

Sept. 22. '46. 3m.

BLANK SUMMONS' AND EXECUTIONS, For sale at this Office.

JAYNE'S MEDICINE.

Piles Cured.

Philadelphia, Nov. 2, 1842.

10) Messrs. Editors: As there are many persons who are suffering much from Humorrhoides, or Piles, I would inform them, through the medium of your paper, that after many years affliction with them, and having in vain sought relief from various physicians, that I have at length been completely cured by the use of four bottles of Dr. Jayne's Vermifuge, which has not only cured me of the Piles but has greatly benefited my health otherwise.

HUMANITY.

JAYNE'S LIFE PRESERVATIVE an Alterative and Duparative Preparation combining all the medicinal virtues of those articles, which long experience has proved to possess the most safe efficient alterative and duobstrument properities, for the cure of Scrofula, King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Scrofulous, Cancerous and Indolent Rumours, Gout, Scurvy, Neuralgia, or Tic-Douloureux, Cancer, Goitre or Bronchocele (swelled-neck) enlargements of the bones joints, or ligaments, or of the ovaries, liver, spleen, kidneys, &c. All the various Diseases of the Skin, such as tetter ring-worm, biles, pimples, carbuncles, &c., dropsical swellings, constitutional disorders, and diseases originating from a depraved or impure state of the blood or other fluids of the body:

Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, No. 8 South Third street, Philadelphia.

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.

Also by Edward Bevin, Stoystown Pa.

A CARD.

TO the voters of Somerset county: For reasons which I do not deem necessary to make public, I have withdrawn my name as a candidate for the Legislature. Respectfully,

J. KNEPPER.

September 8, 1846.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS my wife *Meheleth* having left my bed and board, without just cause or provocation, I hereby caution the public against trusting or harboring her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting, unless compelled thereto by law. HENRY GLODFELTY.

September 8, 1846*

Notice to Bridge Builders.

THE Commissioners of Somerse county will sell, on the 25th day of September next the building of a Bridge over Stoneycreek, in Shanksville in said county; sale to take place on the ground at 11 o'clock of said day, where a plan of the bridge will be exhibited.

By order of the Comm'rs.

R. L. STEWART, Clerk.

Sep. 8. '46.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration, de bonis non cum testamento annexo, on the estate of Shaphet Dwire, sen., dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Turkeyfoot township, Somerset county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment before the 17th day of October next; and those having claims, to present on or before said day, properly authenticated.

SHAPHET DWIRE,

September 8, 1846—6t Adm'r.

STRAY COWS.

THREE stray Cows came trespassing on the premises of Peter Bowman, in Quemahoning tp. Somerset county, formerly called whiteoak spring; one red cow with long slender horns, left ear split, under part cut off, about six years old;

One white cow with red round her legs, on each side of her body two small red spots, with middle size horns, and the above mentioned ear marks, between five and six years old.

And one red and white spotted cow, about five years old, with the same marks.

The owner is requested to come forward prove property pay charges and take them away; otherwise they will be disposed of as the law directs.

GEORGE PETERSON,

Sept. 8. '46. Tp. Clerk.

Orphans' Court Sale OF Real Estate.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by way of public vendue or outcry on the premises, on *Saturday* the 3d day of October next, the following real estate, late the property of Joseph Coughenour, of Allegheny township, deceased, viz: a certain message or

TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Allegheny township Somerset county, containing about one hundred and forty acres, more or less, from eighty to one hundred acres of clear land, with a two story log dwelling house, a double barn, and an orchard of excellent fruit trees on the premises, adjoining lands of Edward Dorsey, and Noah Tipton, and land late the property of Frederick Altfather, deceased, and others.

Terms; one third in hand, and the balance in three equal annual instalments, without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by Jacob Hoon, Esq., Trustee for the sale of said Real Estate.

By the Court

W. H. PICKING, Clerk.

Sept. 8, 1846.

Public Sale.

THE subscriber will offer for sale by way of public outcry, at his residence in Somerset township, on Friday the 9th of October next, the following personal property, viz:—

8 HEAD OF HORSES,

15 head of cattle, among them several milch cows, 25 head sheep, 3 hogs, a weaver's loom and gears, one cooking stove, a lot of hogsheads and barrels, 2 ploughs and 1 harrow, 1 cart and cart-gears, 3 setts of horse gears, and some new collars and bridles, 1 sleigh and 2 setts of harness, 1 threshing machine;

250 Bushels Wheat, 125 bushels rye, 300 bushels oats, 10 or 12 ton hay,

and a variety of other articles, which will be exhibited on the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., when the terms will be made known.

—ALSO—

at the same time and place, 147 acres of land situate in Somerset township, adjoining lands of Absalom Casebeer, Widow Shauman, Joseph Smith and others, 80 or 90 acres clear, 10 in meadow, and more can be made, with two

Dwelling Houses

and cabin barn and other buildings thereon erected, and a fine orchard on the premises.

Terms will be made reasonable.

JOHN CASEBEER.

September 15, 1846.

Orphans' Court Sale OF REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county there will be exposed to sale, by way of public outcry on the premises, on SATURDAY the 17th day of October, next the following valuable Real Estate, late the property of Peter Peterheim, dec'd viz:—a certain

Plantation and tract of land,

situate in Stonycreek township, Somerset county, containing 134 acres and 35 perches and allowance, adjoining lands, of John Miller, Solomen Ringler, Jacob Fritz, Abraham Landis and others, on which are erected a two story

Dwelling House,

large frame bank barn and other improvements; about sixty acres are cleared, a part of which is in meadow, and a good orchard on the premises;

TERMS—One third of the purchase money to be secured on the premises for the use of Susanna Kemp, and late the widow of said Peter Perterheim, the interest whereof to be paid her annually during her natural life, and after her death the said third to be paid to the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, one half of the residue in cash and the balance in three equal annual paymeuts without interest to be secured by judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by John Yoder, surviving Administrator of Peter Peterheim, deceased.

By the Court,

W. H. PICKING.

Sept. 15. '46. Clerk.

Orphans' Court Sale of REAL ESTATE.

THE subscribers, Trustees for the sale of the real estate of John Kundle deceased, will offer at public sale, in the Boraugh of Somerset, on Saturday the 17th day of October next, the following valuable property, late the estate of said deceased, viz:

A certain plantation

or tract of land, situate in Somerset tp., Somerset county, containing about two hundred and ninety acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Christian Ankeny, Jr. Jacob Ankeny of C. John Maust, Jacob Shallis and others, with a weatherboarded dwelling house and bank barn thereon erected, and two sugar camps on the premises; about one hundred and fifty acres cleared, at least thirty acres of which are in excellant meadow. The property is well watered, there being springs of water in nearly all of the fields and there is also, a young orchard of fruit trees on the premises.

—TERMS—

One third of the purchase money to remain a lien on the premises, the interest thereof to be paid to the widow of said deceased during her natural life annually, and after her death the principal to be paid to the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased; one half of the balance in hand and the remainder in four equal annual payments without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by the subscribers.

ADAM MOWRY.
HENRY J. HEIPLE.

sept. 15, '46. Trustees.

Pittsburgh Markct.

Flour,	$2 37	a	0 0
Wheat	0 50	a	0 00
Rye	37	a	00
Corn	37	a	40
Oats	25	a	30
Barley,	37	a	00
Bacon, hams, per lb	5	a	6
Pork	00	a	00
Lard,	5	a	6
Tallow, rendered	6	a	00
" rough	4	a	00
Butter, in kegs,	6	a	8
" roll,	7	a	9
Cheese Western Reserve	5	a	7
" Goshen,	00	a	10
Apples green, per barrel,	1 25	a	0 00
" dried per bushel,	1 10	a	1 20
Peaches,	3 00	a	3 50
Potatoes, Mercer	00	a	00
" Neshannocks	45	a	50

TERMS OF THE HERALD.

This paper is published every Tuesday, at $2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, $2,50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrearages are paid off.

Advertisements will be inserted at $1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longer ones in proportion.

Advertisements inserted in the Herald and Republican, three times, at $2 per square and 50 cents for every other insertion.

FOR RENT.

A plantation on the Turnpike, one mile west of Stoystown, having about 200 acres of clear land. Late the property of David Dibert, dec'd, will be offered for rent at public outcry on the premises on the 1st of October next, for one year from the first of April ensuing. If not rented, it will then be offered for sale.

JOHN DIBERT,
July 21, '46.* Adm'r.

NOTICE.

Estate of John Wigle, dec'd.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of John Wigle, late of Stonycreek township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, he requests all persons indebted to said estate to attend at his residence, on Thursday the 1st of October next, prepared to settle, and those having claims against said estate, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

ABNER YODER.
Aug. 25, '46-6* Adm'r.

NO. 1.
Cheap-Side.

WAR WITH MEXICO!

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, takes this method of informing his customers and the public in general, that he has removed to the shop formerly occupied by him immediately west of the residence of John L. Snyder, and one door east of the office of C. F. Mitchell, Esq., in the Borough of Somerset where he will constantly keep on hand, COPPER and

TIN-WARE

of every description, manufactured from the best materials and in a neat and durable manner. COPPER KETTLES. STOVE PIPE, and other articles in his line of business will be made to order on short notice. Persons wishing to purchase good and cheap articles are respectfully invited to give him call.

Approved country produce will be taken in exchange for ware.

JAMES H. BENFORD.
Feb. 17–3m.

N. B. Also on hand, a number o *Stoves*, of different sorts, which will be sold cheap.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the Sheriff to give public notice of such election, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected: In pursuance thereof,

I, JACOB PHILIPPI,

High Sheriff of the county of Somerset do hereby make known and give public notice to the qualified electors of the said county, that a

General Election

will be held on the second Tuesday of October next, (being the 13th day of the month,) at the several election districts, to wit:

The Electors of the borough and township of Somerset, to meet at the Court House, in said borough;

The Electors of the township of Milford, to meet at the house of John Weller, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Turkeyfoot, to meet at the house of Joseph Pringey (now George Ansel) in said township.

The Electors of the township of Addison to meet at the house of Samuel Elder, in the town of Petersburgh, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Elklick, to meet at the house formerly occupied by Joseph Mills, in Salisbury, in said township.

The Electors of the township of Summit, to meet at the School House of Myers' Mill, in said up.

The Electors of the township of Greenville, to meet at the house of George Long, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Southampton, to meet at the house of Daniel Lepley, in said township;

The Electors of the Borough of Berlin and the township of Brothersvalley, to meet at the house of Archibald Compton, in said borough;

The Electors of the township of Stonycreek, to meet at the house of Jacob Will, Jr in said township;

The Electors of the Borough of Stoystown, to meet at the house of John Hite, in said borough;

The Electors of the township of Quemahoning, to meet at the house of David Shaffer, in Stoystown;

The Electors of the township of Allegheny, to meet at the house of James Philson, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Conemaugh, to meet at the house of Peter Levy, in said tp;

The Electors of the township of Shade to meet at the house of Henry Fry, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Paint to meet at the School House erected on the land of Henry Berkey, in said township;

The Electors of the the township of Jenner, to meet at the house of George Parker, in said township;

At which time and places the Qualified Electors aforesaid will elect by ballot.

One Person for Member of the House of Representatives of the United States, in conjunction with the counties of Fayette and Greene.

One Person for Canal Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

One Person for Member of of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One Person for Sheriff of the County of Somerset;

One Person for Commissioner of said county,

One Person for Coroner of said county;

One Person for Auditor, and

Three Persons for Poor House Directors.

☞The electeon to be opened between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock in the forenoon, by a public proclamation, and to be kept open until 7 o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.☜

"The inspectors and judges of the election, shall meet at their respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong, before nine o'clock of the morning of the second Tuesday of October, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district."

"And it is further directed, that the Sheriff "shall give notice that every person, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent' who is, or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector, or clerk of any election of this commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector, shall not attend on the day of election, the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election, shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected a judge shall appoint an inspector in his place; and in case the person elected a judge shall not attend, then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes, shall appoint a judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district, for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect one of their number to fill the vacancy."

"In case any clerk, appointed under the provision of this act, shall neglect to attend at any election during said year it shall be the duty of the inspector who appointed said clerk, or the person filling the place of such inspector, to forthwith appoint a suitable person as clerk, qualified as aforesaid, who shall perform the duties for the year."

"It shall be the duty of the several assessors, respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors, and judge when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said inspectors or either of them, shall from time to time require."

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, than a white freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, at least ten days immediately preceeding such election, and within two years paid a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State, and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State 6 months Provided, That the white freemen, citizens of the United States between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years and have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes."

"No person shall be admitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the commissioners, unless, First he produce a receipt for the payment, within two years, of a State or county tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence either on his own oath or affirmation, or the oath or affirmation of another that has paid such a tax, or on failure to produce a receipt, shall make an oath to the payment thereof; or Second if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in the State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe, from the accounts given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphibetical list by the inspectors and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason thereof having paid tax, or the word 'age' if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the likes notes in the list of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessor, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as the qualifications, and if he claims to have resided in the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceeding said election, and shall also swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein."

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of his residence and payment of taxes as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward, or district, in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of any election under this act, from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use or practise any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector or to prevent him from voting or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five dollars and be imprisoned for any time not less than nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the court, where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, or district, or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred, nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within this commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, challenge or invite any person to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof, he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet,

"If any person not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election in this commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified, shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualification, shall aid to procure such person to vote, the person offending, shall on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

"If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets folded together with the intent illegally to vote, advise and procure another so to do, he or they offending shall on conviction, be fined in any sum not less that fifty or more than five hundred dollars; and be imprisoned for any term not less than three or more than twelve months,

"If any person not qualified to vote in this commonwealth agreeably to law, (except the sons of qualified citizens,) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of issuing tickets or of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such an offence; and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months."

And the return judges of the respective districts are requested to meet at the Court House in the borough of Somerset, on the Friday succeeding the second Tuesday in October, (being the 16th) then and there to perform the duties enjoined upon them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Somerset, this 1st day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and the 70th of the independence of the United States.

JACOB PHILIPPI, Sheriff.
September 1, 1846.

NEW DRUG AND
MEDICINE STORE
IN BERLIN.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received and opened out in the Store room of Jacob Kimmel, Esq., in Berlin, a fresh and assorted stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyes and Confectionaries,

which he offers to sell very cheap for cash.

Persons wishing to purchase articles in his line of business, are invited to call and examine his stock.

ap 21'46. SAMUEL J. ROW.

NEW STORE AND

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the eastern cities, with a well selected assortment of goods suitable for the approaching season, which he is now opening in his brick store, on the north east corner of the diamond, opposite Col. Ankeny's Hotel, (now Wm. H. Picking's.)

His stock embraces all kinds of

Dry Goods, Groceries Hardware, Queensware, &c.

all of which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce. Thankful for the patronage heretofore given him, the subscriber solicits his old customers and the public generally to give him a call, as he will exhibit his goods with pleasure and is certain he can accommodate them with bargains. M. TREDWELL.

Somerset, April 7, '46–1y.

STONE CUTTING

BUSINESS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the

Stone Cutting Business

in all its various branches, at his shop on main street, 2 doors east of George Piles tavern, and nearly opposite the drug store of John L. Snyder.

TOMB STONES,

made at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms, and in a manner that will render them *superior to any other manufactured in this section of the country.*

Grind stones of an excellent quality, always kept on hand.

Also constantly on hand, MARBLE GRAVE STONES.

Country produce taken in exchange for work, at Market Prices.

BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.
Somerset, Pa.. }
March 5, 1846 1y. }

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS
AT PITTSBURGH.

Drs. Speer and Kuhn.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, and at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES,
PARTICULARLY TO
DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞No contagious diseases will be admitted. J. R. SPEER, M. D.
J. S. KUHN, M. D.
February 25, 1845.

LAND FOR SALE.

I HAVE forty odd acres of land, and I am not able to farm, and no family, I would sell reasonable: apply to me,

JOHN M'GINNIS.
Somerset tp. Sept. 8, 1846.

THIS WAY!

HATS! HATS!

Cheap, Good and Fashionable.

THANKFUL for past favors, the subscriber would respectfully inform his old customers and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the

HATTING BUSINESS,

in all its branches, at his old stand on main street, in the borough of Somerset, where he keeps constantly on hand a supply of HATS of his own manufacture, made of the best materials and in every variety of style—embracing,

Fur, Nutria, Russia, Cassimer
AND
WOOL HATS.

Country Dealers will be supplied with any quantity they may desire for retail, on short notice and at moderate prices; and customers can at all times either have a choice from among the stock on hand, or have their hats made to order, of any

QUALITY OR STYLE.

From his long experience in the business and a determination to sell cheap, and at the same time also that his hats shall not be excelled by those of any other establishment here or elsewhere, the subscriber flatters himself with the hope that he shall continue to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

☞CAUTION.☜

The subscriber understands that some persons have been selling hats as having been manufactured by him, which are made elsewhere—and he therefore cautions the public against purchasing any as his make, which have not the words "John C. Kurtz, Main street, Somerset, Pa.." on the tip.

Furs and approved country produce taken in exchange for hats.

CHEAP FOR CASH.
sep8 JOHN C. KURTZ.

JAYNE'S MEDICINE.

Jayne's Carminative Balsam.

9) IT is well known that regular physicians are shy of endorsing the virtues of any of that class of remedies commonly called "Patent Medicimdes," but so conspicuous have been the curative powers of this preparation, in its wonderful effects, that some of the first physicians in Penn-sylvania, Maryland, and other States, have voluntarily come forward, and furnished Dr. Jayne with certificates of its sensative influence. It is now extensively prescribed in medical practise, as a remedy for cholera infantum, dysentary, cholic, dyspepsia, and all diseases proceeding from a disordered action of the stomach, liver, intestines, or nerves, whether in children, or persons of adult age. It acts directly upon the secretaries, and purifies the blood, by purifying the elements of which it is composed.

HAMILTON, N. Y. Oct, 8, 1841.

Mr J. J Foote—Dear Sir—I cheerfully add my testimonial to the numerous recommendations of Dr. Jayne's Medicines, which have already been given. I have found his Carminative successful in my family in cases where all other means had failed. I have also used with decided benefit his Expectorant. I would not be without either of these medicines in my family for any consideration,

I have the gratification of a personal acquaintance with Dr. Jayne. He is an exemplary member of society, and sustains a high reputation in Philadelphia as a regular and skilful physician.

J. S MAGINNIS,
Professor in the Hamilton Literary and Theological Seminary.

Sold by J. J.& H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.
Also by Edward Bevin, Stystown Pa.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.

8) We have heretofore numbered ourselves among those who believed that the "Hair Tonic" prepared by Dr. Jayne, was one of many quack nostrums whose virtues are never seen beyond the fulsome puffs of their authors. We are willing, at length to make public acknowledgement of the error of our belief. An intimate friend some two or three months since, all the top of whose cranium was as bald as a piece of polished marble, mangre all our jesting and ridicule of the idea of attempting to cultivate so barren a spot, purchased a bottle or two of the Hair Tonic from Dr. Jayne, according to his directions, applied it. During the present week the same friend ushered himself into our presence, and uncovering his hitherto naked head, astonished us with a thin, tho' luxuriant growth of hair, from one to two inches in length—upon the very premises we had believed as unyielding to cultivation as the trackless sand that skirts the Atlantic. This is no puff, but is religiously true, and to those who doubt, the gentlemen can be pointed out. What is more favor of this "Tonic" the case here cited was not one of temporary baldness—no sudden loss of the hair—but was one of years standing, though the gentleman is but forty-five years of age. —Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.
Also by Edward Bevin, Stoystown Pa.

DR. S. POSTLETHWAITE.

TENDERS his professional services to the public. Office in the building formerly occupied by Charles Ogle, Esq., as a law office.
June 9, 1846.

WOOL! WOOL!!

GOOD clean wool will be taken in payment of debts due this office, if delivered soon.

DR. M'LANE'S
CELEBRATED
LIVER PILLS,

For the cure of Hepatites or Liver Complaint Dyspepsia and Sick Head-Ache.

THIS remedy having been for several years employed by the proprietor in his practice, on a very large scale in Monongalia, Preston, Harrison and Randolph counties, in Virginia, besides several other places, and having been attended with the most happy effects, he has been from time to time solicited to adopt such a course as would give it a more extensive circulation, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. Aware of the fact that many useless nostrums have been palmed upon the public, he hesitated for several years until thoroughly convinced that the above medicine, if properly used, would not fail to effect cures in a great many instances, and even to alleviate those cases which are quite incurable.

Symptoms of a diseased Liver,—Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increased on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the right arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels, in general, are costive, sometimes altering with lax, the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body after death has shown the liver to have been extensively deranged.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify, that having been associated with Dr. M'Lane in the practice of medicine for nearly two and a half years, I have had many opportunities of witnessing the good effects of his Liver Pills, and I believe they have cured and relieved a much larger proportion of the diseases of the liver, than I have known cured and relieved by any other course of treatment.

Dec. 7, 1835. OLIVER MORGAN, M.D.

☞Observe—None are genuine without a fac-simile of the proprietor's signature.

Prepared for the proprietor by
JONATHAN KIDD & Co.
Wholesale and Retail Druggist, corner of 4th and Wood sts, Pittsburg, Pa,

They are also sold by the following agents.
John L. Snyder, Somerset,
Hay & Morrison, Lavansville,
Knable and Vought, Centreville,
M. A. Ross, Petersburgh,
A. Wyatt, Smithfield,
G. Cook, Wellersburgh,
Samuel Kurtz, Somerset.
Samuel Harnet, Addison,
Livengood & Wellfley, Salisbury.
Charles Krissinger, Berlin.
Edm. Kernan, Jenner Cross roads.
Edward Bevin, Stoystown
P. & W. Myers, Myers Mill.

N. B.—In order that there may be no mistake, be particular and ask for "Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills." [jan13'46]

Patent Vermifuge.

DR. MCLANE'S AMERICAN WORM SPECIFIC
Promptly expels Worms in an almost incredible number!

TO substantiate the above fact many hundreds of testimonials could be adduced, out of which the following are selected, from individuals of standing and veracity. Indeed, it is confidently affirmed that each new trial of the powers of this remedy will have an additional tendency to widen and confirm its fame, and that if it were universally known and diffused over the United States, it would not save less than many hundreds, if not thousands of lives annually.

CERTIFICATES.

I do certify that a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific expelled five hundred and two whole worms and pieces that would have made sixty more, from a boy of John Lewelling, which, if laid in a straight line, would have most probably measured the enormous length of one hundred yards. JOSIAH JACKSON, owner of Wate Forge, and other works, Monongalia county, Va

This is to certify that I purchased from Holmes & Kidd a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and gave two doses to a boy of mine about three years years of age. He passed fully half a pint of worms. The quantity was so large I was really alarmed, and called in several of my neighbors to see them. Had this story been related to me, I could not have credited it, without being an eye-witness to the same. My child's health improved much after.

SAM'L MORRISON,
Merchant Tailor, Wood st, Pittsburgh

Some two months ago I purchased a vial of Dr M'Lanes American Worm Specific. I gave a boy of mine most of a vial; he passed forty very large worms. From that time his health improved very much. I had tried two other Vermifuges to no purpose. I believe Dr. M'Lane's the best article before the public. D. CALHOUN.
Mifflin township, Allegheny county.

HEAR MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

From a regular Physician. Dr G S Smith, Sunfish, Ohio.

Mr. J. Kidd—Dear Sir—I have used in my practice Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and have often witnessed its efficacy in expelling worms from the system. A patient of mine a short time ago, gave a vial of the Worm Specific to a child; in a short time upwards of sixty-five worms were expelled.

Prepared for the Proprietor by
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Samuel Kurtz, Somerset.
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Livengood & Wellfley, Salisbury
Charles Krissinger, Berlin,
Edm. Kernan, Jenner Cross roads,
Edward Bevin, Stoystown,
P. & W. Myers, Myers Mill.

N. B. Be particular to ask for Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, or Patent Vermifuge.